

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
 "LIES OF THE DAY."—Under this head, the Paris papers are in the habit of placing, every day, all the false, ridiculous, and improbable statements and re-

doors which obtain circulation, whether in relation to politics, or any other matter. This is rather a rough caption, especially for the polite nation; but it would be so appropriate for many things which we daily see gravely asserted in the Opposition newspapers of our country, that we are almost tempted to make use of it occasionally, as a summary mode of nailing to the counter various petty counterfeits, from the party mints, which do not deserve a more formal exposure. There is scarcely a day that we do not detect enough to fill a good size chapter. By way of essay, let us see what our papers have furnished for a chapter this morning.

"LIES OF THE DAY"

1. "To cheat the People, the names of Madison and Monroe were placed on the Adams electoral ticket, although it was well known that both those worthies are opposed to Mr. Adams.

Cincinnati Republican.

2. "Gales & Seaton have printed thirty or forty thousand of the Virginia Adams Addresses, and I have no doubt Mr. Clay pays for them: whether out of the contingent fund is more than I can tell." "Mr. Clay has just as much right to give G. & S. money for such a purpose, as he had to give \$1,900 for bearing despatches to Buenos Ayres.

Ibid.

3. "The debate on Chilton's resolutions was protracted by the Adams party to a great length; but they were defeated."

Ibid.

4. "Mr. John Sergeant, on Tuesday, voted for a resolution to pension the widows of the six militiamen.—Phil. Pal.

5. "John Adams (whom Mr. Jefferson styled the pillar of American independence) endeavored to form an union between his family and the king of England, through his son, John Quincy Adams.—Opposition papers—passim.

6. "Mr. Adams was not only suspected, but charged, by Mr. Clay himself, not simply with corruption but with treason, whilst at Ghent.—Mr. Clay, after his return, charged Mr. Adams with treason, and promised to prove it.—Penn. Vol.

7. "It is a fact worthy of being placed upon record, that the Governor, and all the Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania, and the Secretary, and all the Ex-Secretaries of the Commonwealth, now living, are in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency."

Har. Intel.

8. "Mr. Clay, in his late Address to the public, has published the statement of all his colleagues of the Kentucky delegation, who voted with him for Mr. Adams, except that of David White; and, at the late investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, Mr. Clay's friends refused to permit the declaration of this same David White to be given in evidence.—Philadelphia Pal.

9. "It is well known that both Adams and Clay are actually at work, through their agents in pushing an excitement, in the western part of this State, against the masses.—New-York Eng.

10. "In New-Hampshire, General Pierce is the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Bell is the candidate of the Federalists.—In other States, the Federalists are unanimous in favor of the administration." [Witness the late Federal Jackson meeting in Boston.]

Portland Argus.

11. "General Washington ordered two militiamen to be executed, without the formality of a trial.—Ken. Jdc.

12. "There is not a word of truth in the statement that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to Mr. Clay, approving his conduct in the Presidential election. The thing is impossible.—N. Y. Eng.

13. "Mr. Adams was willing to barter away the rights of Americans on the Mississippi, for a mess of Codfish in the East.—Penn. Reporter.

Thirteen! Pretty well for a single day: but we hope that our readers "at Gallinopotis" will not take this sample as an average of the fruitfulness of the American press in this department of invention. The present is a season of great political strife and electioneering management; and, therefore, some of our brethren of the type suffer a little wear and tear of conscience with less scruple than they would incur under less excitement. After the election, they will all resume their wonted candor and eschew their evil ways.

LAW OF TENNESSEE.

(No. 31.)

AN ACT providing for the appointment of public Administrators, and enlarging the powers of Judges of Probate.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council to appoint in each County in this State, some suitable and discreet person, as public Administrator to such County, and it shall be the duty of such public Administrator to take out letters of Administration and faithfully administer upon the estate of any person who may die intestate in such County, leaving no heir or kindred in this State, who by law can inherit such estate. And such public Administrator shall give bond to the Judge of Probate, within his County faithfully to administer on such estate, in the same way and manner as Executors and Administrators. And when such estate is fully administered upon, such public Administrator, shall deposit the whole amount that may be in his hands, with the Treasurer of State for the time being, who

the amount thereof for the benefit of those who may lawfully claim such amount.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That, Judges of Probate in the several Counties in this State shall not be obliged to appoint one or more of the principal creditors to any estate administrator or administrators thereof, but may appoint any suitable and discreet person administrator or administrators where the widow or kindred neglect or refuse to take out letters of administration.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT additional to the several Acts respecting Highways.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever any public Highway shall be hereafter located in any town by order of the Court of Session, it shall be the duty of the Committee, or persons locating the same, to place temporary monuments at every angle, on one of the exterior lines of said Highway; and whenever any such Highway shall be established, it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the towns in which the same may be, within six months from the time it is so established, to procure, and set up at every angle aforesaid, stone posts, not up at every angle in length, marked with the letter R, and the Selectmen of the said towns for the time being, shall cause said posts to be kept up and maintained so long as said Highway shall be continued as a public Highway: Provided, however, that when any such Highway shall pass over any ledge so that posts cannot be erected, it shall be the duty of the said Selectmen to mark at every angle on said ledge, the letter R.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the Selectmen of any town neglect to cause said posts to be set up, or to mark said angle on such ledge, for the period of twelve months aforesaid, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; and for each and every month thereafter during which they so neglect, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar; said forfeitures to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by any person who may sue for the same; one half thereof to his own use, and the residue to the use of the town in which said Highway is located.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall throw down, remove, or deface said posts, or shall erase or deface the angular marks aforesaid, or aid or assist in so doing, the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to all the penalties provided by law for injuries done to mile stones, to be prosecuted for and recovered in the same manner and to the same uses.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the several towns and plantations in this State, at their annual meetings in March or April, vote and raise money necessary for the purchase of materials for making or repairing any bridge or bridges in such town or plantation, not exceeding in any one year the amount of the State tax required of such towns and plantations respectively, to be assessed and collected as other town and plantation taxes are by law to be assessed and collected, and to be expended under the direction of the Selectmen of towns and Assessors of plantations respectively.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all applications to the Court of Sessions for any town or private way by the Selectmen of towns, or Assessors of plantations, or their order, or by order of the Courts of Sessions on the neglect or refusal of such Selectmen or Assessors to lay out, or of towns or plantations to allow and approve the same, shall be made and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within twelve months, next after the allowance and establishing said ways, and otherwise, any such claim for damages shall be and remain forever barred. Provided, it shall appear by the return of the doings of the Selectmen, Assessors, or Committee who laid out such way, that reasonable notice of the time and place of their meeting to lay out such way, was given to the persons so applying for damage, or to the persons whom they legally represent; or provided, it shall appear by such return, that a notification of their meeting for laying out such way was published in some public newspaper printed within the County, where such way was laid out, and, in want of any such paper so printed, in such newspaper printed within an adjoining County; and if no such notice or notification, as aforesaid, appears to have been given by the return under the hands of said Selectmen, Assessors or Committee, then such application made and filed in said Clerk's office at a time after the expiration of said twelve months, shall be sustained. But if the Committee or Jury, as the case may be, shall find and determine that notice, or information of the laying out and establishing of such way came to the knowledge of the person or persons so applying for damages, twelve months at least before such application was made and filed, then such person or persons shall be barred of the recovery of any damage and shall pay all costs of the inquiry to be taxed by the Court. And in any application for inquiry of damage aforesaid, the applicants may join, or sever, in the same manner, and the Committee or Jury shall consider and determine the right and interest of such applicant, in the land and real estate alleged to be damaged, in the same manner, as now provided by law in other cases.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the damages for the laying out, or alteration of any highway or for the laying out any town, or private way have been finally determined and ascertained, the person or persons entitled to such damages may recover the same as well as all costs for him or them taxed in making inquiry thereof, in an action of debt. Provided, demand for this payment of the same has been made on the Treasurer of any town, or county, liable to pay the same, thirty days at least before suit is brought.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

TO STAGE OWNERS.—The publishers of the Stage Register, Boston, request the Proprietors and agents of Steam Boats, Stages and Canal Packets in New England and the State of New-York to transmit to them immediately any information relating to there several lines not contained in the last number. As the number for May is in a course of speedy preparation and will be larger than the preceding one, any notice intended for its pages must be received by Monday, 29th inst. This little work is the only one of its kind in the Union; is wholly devoted to the interest of the traveling community, and no charge is made for inserting Notices; it is therefore expected that all communications will be

Post-offices—Travelers

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, APRIL 17, 1828.

"THE SIX MILITIAMEN."

We have heretofore adverted to the subject of Gen. Jackson ordering to be shot, contrary to law, these unfortunate men.—We have been favored with a copy of the documents in relation to this affair, which were called for by Congress on the 16th January last. This puts the matter beyond the possibility of doubt, that these men were illegally ordered to be shot; and at a time too, when, if they were guilty of desertion, they had claims to mercy. But judging from the conduct of General Jackson, we are led to conclude that these feelings of mercy and compassion, which are the ornaments of man, in any station, more especially, in an elevated sphere of action, are strangers to his bosom. And that he is a "military chief" in the true acceptance of the term, and one who is dangerous to be invested with power. There is no denying this fact, his friends are well aware of this, and we know of no instance where any of them, who now hold seats in Congress, sending the official documents of this transaction to their constituents—and had it not been for the attention of other members of Congress, we might never have seen this document. However, we have got a copy of it, and have this day laid a part of it before our readers, on the first page of this paper, in order that they may see that we are correct in our opinion.

We here insert the certificate of the Chief Clerk of the War Department, who has the custody of all the papers; by which it appears, that there was no authority granted, whatever, to General Jackson, to hold the militia when called into service, longer than three months—also a part of the other documents.

Certificate of the Chief Clerk of the Department of War, January 24th, 1828.

I certify that I have by direction of the Secretary of War, carefully examined the records of this Department, and that the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 12, are true copies of all the correspondence in the War Department, between the President or Secretary of War and the Governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time for which the drafted militia of said State should serve in the Armies of the United States. And I further certify that it does not appear, from the records of the Department, that any application was made by the Governor of Tennessee, to the War Department, on the subject of the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia detailed under the orders of the Governor of that State, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Philip Pickens; or that any orders, general or special, were made or issued by the President of the United States, or by the Secretary of War, concerning or relating to the length of service of that detachment. CHS. J. NOURSE, Chief Clerk.

Willie Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, 10th Dec. 1815.

SIR,—The force from this State, called into service to act against the hostile Creeks, is composed, in part of the United States' volunteers, enrolled under the acts of Congress; of the militia, detached under a requisition from the War Department; and, in part of volunteers, who, being best armed, turned out upon the pressing emergency, to repel an approaching invasion of this State and the Mississippi Territory. The first named, think that their term of service expires (as I before advised you) on this day. The second, I understand, are of opinion that their term of service will expire at the end of three months from their entrance into service; that time being considered by the militia law of this State, passed prior to the act of Congress under which the detachment was made, as a tour of duty. The third description, I have reason to believe, consider that they ought not to be expected to serve longer than three months' tour from their entrance into the service if that long. When these troops were called into service, the term they were expected to serve was not mentioned in the instructions I received from the War Department, or in the act of the General Assembly of this State, under which a part of the force was called out, neither was it mentioned in my order calling them out—I not having been advised of the most acceptable term to the Government, and knowing no other limitation for their service than such as was provided for by acts of Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

I believe the principal reason why these troops, in part feel a desire to be discharged on the 10th instant, is that the volunteers think that they should not be compelled to serve longer than one year from the time they are called into service as they held themselves ready to act at the call of Government since the 10th December, 1812. This has occasioned much uneasiness and embarrassment in the camp. The balance probably are influenced by their recollection of a tour of duty under the provisions of the militia law of this State, and by their want of clothing, &c. for a longer term of service; and another argument may be, that the circumstances un-

* The Militia.

der which they were called (to repel an approaching invasion, in part,) did not admit of delay in their making the necessary preparation for a tour of six months, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia requires, unless sooner discharged by order of the President; in other words, they had not time to prepare. Their prompt attention to the service: their prompt attention to the call of Government, and the important services they have rendered in the field, during the short term they have been in service, teaches the belief, that they cannot be actuated, in their willingness to return, for any other reasons than the above mentioned. These facts and opinions are stated for the information of Government, with whom alone it rests to determine how long they shall serve, to order their discharge, and likewise to order, in the event of their discharge, how their places are to be supplied. It is presumed that the object of the campaign is not yet effected, and it may not be for some time to come, with best exertions.

Under these circumstances, and from a desire felt here, to promote the good of the service, it would be acceptable to the men in service to be informed how long they are expected to serve, and, if they are to be discharged, by whose order, and how their places are to be supplied. Information on these points is respectfully solicited, believing that the good of the service, and the situation of this frontier, require it. I am requested to make these inquiries.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, Dec. 23, 1815.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter from Major General John Cocke, in service, to me, dated 27th November, with its enclosure, just received by mail. It affords an additional proof of the gallant conduct of our troops.

Also, the copy of a letter, written by me, to Col. William Carroll, of the 7th instant, the better to promote the public service. General Jackson has just informed me, that the U. S. volunteer infantry, then with him, believing that their term of service would expire on the 10th instant, expected to be, and insisted on being, discharged on that day; and, if discharged then, or if they left camp, it would weaken his force ten or twelve hundred: and that he, the better to promote the service, had thought it advisable and necessary, to send in Col. Carroll for an equal number of men, to supply their places. I was not authorized, by any instructions received from the War Department, or otherwise, to order the aid required, but, knowing the necessity, if these volunteers should be discharged, or leave camp, at that time, for the General's having their places supplied, I wrote that letter to Col. Carroll, who has since informed me, that he should, in a few days, assemble, and march about seven or eight hundred volunteers to the General's relief. I trust, sir, that this course, taken with a view to promote the good of the service, will meet the approbation of Government; and that those men will be received into the service, and that compensation will be made them for their services. Many highly respectable men among them have enrolled themselves as privates—all are entitled to credit for their patriotism. The commanding officers of companies probably told them that they would be paid. Also, the copy of a letter from me to Major General Jackson, of the 22d instant, in answer to his, just then received. He informed me that the United States' volunteer infantry were on their way, from his camp, to this place, to be dismissed or discharged by me, if I was authorized to do so, or to await the order or Government therefor—as he was not authorized to discharge them. He thought it most advisable, for public good, to take that course, as they insisted that they had served their tour. He acknowledged that their services have been important; that he feels a lively interest in their welfare, and hopes, under all circumstances, that it may comport with the views of government to order their discharge in a manner honorable to the volunteers. My letter to you of the 10th instant, and one of prior date, will make known to you their ground of expectation for their discharge; and although I feel great delicacy in offering an opinion to you, sir, on a subject, I am aware, I have no right to express an opinion on—not being authorized to interfere with troops in the service of the United States, or with what relates to their term of service or discharge—yet, my respect for those volunteers, for their services, and my belief that they honestly consider themselves entitled to an honorable discharge, from their impression that they have served as long as they were bound to serve, and a belief that such a step would promote the good of the service, I am induced respectfully to say, that I hope that Government, who alone have the power, will order them to be honorably discharged, and compensated for their services, which have been acknowledged by important, not being myself authorized to discharge them, as you know, I cannot do it. The General, from a sense of his duty as an officer, used his exertions to induce the volunteers to

remain in service until the will of Government should be known as to their term of service.

General Jackson also informs me, that, as the militia and volunteers who were ordered out under his and General Cocke's command, upon the present campaign, are impressed with a belief that they should not be required or expected to serve longer than three months from their entrance into service, many of whom, having served that long, having gone home, he fears that his force will be, in a few days, reduced to a very small number, with whom, however, he proposes to stay at Fort Strother, or Coosa, until reinforced by drafted men from this State; which draft there is no instructions from the proper authority to cause to be made; hence, I wrote him the letter now enclosed, of the 22d instant.

I further understand that the term of service of the Georgia troops, and of the volunteers commanded by General Claiborne below, is expected shortly to expire. I presume that the objects of the campaign are not yet accomplished, and that owing to the short time the present force has to serve, that these objects cannot be effected by them. I beg leave respectfully to say, that the present aspect of affairs, in this section of the Union, teaches the belief, that Government should keep up an imposing force in this quarter. Arms, camp equipage, &c. &c. necessary for the supply of the militia who may be called into service from this quarter, is much wanted. Such troops as General Flournoy may call for, I fear, could not well march without such supplies being afforded by Government, in any reasonable time, so as to act with effect. Those militia who were in service, under General Jackson and Cocke, on whom Government relied to fill such requisitions as General Flournoy might make, you will discover by the foregoing information, given me by General Jackson, consider that they have, and shortly will have, performed their tour of duty. General Flournoy has not yet made a requisition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Hon. JOHN ANDERSON, Sec'y of War.

[Enclosed in a letter to the Secretary of War, of 24th December, 1815.]

Governor Blount to Gen. A. Jackson.

Nashville, Dec. 22, 1815.

DEAR SIR: Since writing you fully of this date, I have received, by Major David Smith, your very interesting letter, replete with patriotic sentiments, dated the 15th instant. You will see, by letter of the 10th, to the Secretary of War, how I am placed with respect to instructions, which, as it relates to the good of the service, and a most righteous cause, in support of which you are most laudably and zealously engaged I much regret. The unfortunate construction given by the troops, or generally, respecting their term of service, at this very interesting crisis in public affairs, in this section of the Union, is to be lamented; but since it is the most general, and likely to become almost the universal construction in the camp; and since there is no authority vested here, that can be interposed, to give a counter current of opinion, with the prospect of effecting any permanent good to the service, or to the cause you are engaged in; and as it is likely that my letter of the 10th instant will produce new orders for a term of service yet to commence, which under all circumstances, would be most judicious in Government to give, the better to effect the objects of the campaign, more especially as there is reason to believe that a British fleet has arrived at Pensacola; I cannot doubt but that the Government will shortly give new instructions to have a new force organized, to effect the objects of the campaign, and to oppose the British; and that the President will be satisfied to consider that the three months' tour performed by you and my General Cocke's detachments, with so much good to the service, and with so much credit to yourselves, may terminate the present campaign I can think of no better plan to pursue, so as to keep up the spirits of all; for, when once militia, or any other troops, take it into their heads that they have served their tour of duty, it is next to impossible to convince them that to serve longer would be either just or laudable; and to attempt to keep up a force by voluntary enrolment, without the authority of Government, would, as I fear, be a vain attempt, notwithstanding it would be highly laudable, at this time if it were practicable, patching up an army that way, would effect no permanent good. I am not at liberty as an Executive officer, to advise you, who hold a command in the service of the United States, I am incapable of willingly saying or doing any thing to injure the service, or that which would injuriously affect the reputation of deserving men, or the standing of an able and patriotic hero and General; but, as a friend to my Government, most ardently desirous that every step taken in this quarter that may promote the good of the service, and the standing of those who deserve well of their country, I do not see what important good can grow out of your continuing at an advanced post, in an enemy's country, with a handful of brave men. Would it not, under all

circumstances, tended with good to return to the frontier, with your frontier, readily afforded Government supplies; I can be authorized to call a new draft, or I would all pleasures I to attempt it, it would injure service, which I could not men that they I send you a Message, and handsome term your and General seems to mean cola, and, to new force show Many who are the campaign, business, if the President's term of service I shall, from propriety of y see frontier, of this to the information of of apology for to an officer ted States. I am, with sincere res

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circumstances, be most likely to be attended with good consequences for you to return to the frontier of Tennessee, and, with your patriotic force, defend our frontier, where provision can be readily afforded on better terms to Government bringing with you your baggage and supplies; and there, on the frontier, await the order of Government, or until I can be authorized to reinforce you, or to call a new force? At this time, I really do not feel authorized to order a draft, or I would, with the greatest of all pleasures I could feel, do it. Were I to attempt it in an unauthorized way, I should injure, as I think, the public service, which I would rather die than do. I could not positively assure the men that they would be paid.

I send you a copy of the President's Message, and am gratified to see the handsome terms he uses in speaking of your and General Coffee's battles. He seems to mean something about Pensacola, and, to effect his object best, a new force should certainly be organized. Many who are now, and have been, on the campaign, would go again on that business, if they are pleased with the President's decision respecting their term of service, under the late orders. I shall, from what I have said about the propriety of your return to the Tennessee frontier, feel bound to send a copy of this to the War Department, for the information of Government, and by way of apology for offering such an opinion to an officer in the service of the United States.

I am, with the highest respect and most sincere regard, your friend,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, United States Army, Creek Nation.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount, WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1814.

Sir: Your Excellency's letter, of the 10th ultimo, has been received.

It is thought most advisable, under all circumstances, that the construction given to their engagements, by the organized volunteers of 1812, be admitted. In no other case, however, have volunteers of the same description refused to make good three hundred and sixty-five days' actual service.

The militia may be considered as having been called out under the law of 1795, which limits the service to three months. The President is the more disposed to make this decision, as the State law provides that a period of three months shall be deemed a tour of duty, and as the spirit and patriotism of Tennessee leaves no doubt but that a succession of corps, competent to the objects of Government, will be regularly provided.

Your Excellency has been informed that Mr. McGhee, the contractor, was supplied with funds to meet the requisitions for provisions, and his receipt for money, which you furnish for his accommodation, is herewith returned. It was distinctly stated by him, that your Excellency would be paid out of the advance which he received while at this place.

J. ARMSTRONG, Gov. Blount, of Tennessee.

[This answer of the Secretary of War to Governor Blount, expressly declares that the tour of duty of Militiamen are to be three months only, and that the President so considers it. It was the law of Tennessee.]

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Some gentleman has sent us a catalogue of the officers and students, of this college, by which we learn that there are now 92 Medical Students: 20 Seniors; 30 Juniors; 24 Sophomores, and 22 Freshmen; making in the whole, 169, belonging to this institution. The price of board, which has heretofore been an objection to attending this college is now removed, as all who wish may board in Commons, thereby reducing the expense to about one dollar and twenty cents per week.

The citizens of the town of Paris, friendly to the National Administration are requested to meet at the Inn of Amos Fuller, in Paris, on Saturday the nineteenth instant, to choose Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Norway.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of a large number of the Joiners and Carpenters of the Towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford, Bridgton and Albany, assembled for the purpose of forming a Mechanical Society, and adopting some regular and uniform system in regard to prices and carrying on the aforesaid business, held at Lovell, on Saturday the 8th of March A. D. 1823.

1st, Chose Daniel Billings, Chairman.

2nd, " Philip C. Johnson, Clerk.

3rd, Voted to choose a Committee of five persons for the purpose of taking the above subject into consideration, and to recommend some measures to be pursued in the course of this meeting.

4th, Chose Moses Knight, Benjamin Clark, John How, Jr. Daniel Billings and George Rogers, for the above Committee.

5th, Voted to adjourn until half-past 5 o'clock, P. M., to meet at this place.

Met according to adjournment.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject above, now under consideration, attend, and beg leave to report. That we recommend that a meeting be appointed to be held at Maj. Wm. Morse's, in Waterford, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that a general invitation be extended to all Joiners and Carpenters throughout the County and vicinity, to attend at the above time and place, for the purpose of forming a Mechanical Society and adopting such rules and by-laws as they may deem expedient, for the regulation and management of any business pertaining to said society, and also that there be a Committee of three persons chosen for the purpose of making a draft of a Constitution and code of by-laws and rules, to be presented at the next meeting, for the consideration of all who may attend.

6th, Voted to accept of the foregoing report.

7th, Chose Philip C. Johnson, Daniel Billings and Moses Knight, Committee, as above.

8th, Voted the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Clerk—and published in the *Oxford Observer*, three weeks, at least, previous to the next meeting.

DANIEL BILLINGS, Chairman.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Clerk.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, March 31.—In the Senate, the bill for the encouragement of Vaccination was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for regulating the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, was discussed with some animation, and unanimously ordered to a third reading.

In the House, after a short preliminary discussion on the bill to authorize the sale of lands by the United States, which was passed, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, on the Tariff; when Mr. Sprague moved to amend the second section of the Bill, by striking out, so much as imposes a duty on molasses and hemp. In support of his motion he spoke at some length, but before he had concluded, the Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, moved the consideration of the resolution relative to the adjournment of Congress, which he offered some days since, and the question of consideration being taken by Ayes and Noes, was rejected, the Ayes being 73, Noes 93.

TUESDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, the bill for opening a military road from Matamoras to Mars Hill, in Maine, was read a third time and passed; also the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. A bill to authorize the collection of customs at Louisville, after some debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, Mr. Everett from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais, which was twice read and committed. Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee on Commerce, reported on the petition of Andrew Bulkley and others, praying that incorporated companies may be allowed to take out papers for steamboats and vessels in the name of their agents, that "the act of 3d of March, 1825, authorizes 'the register or enrolment and license to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company owning a steamboat or vessel,' and that it is expedient to extend the privileges of such companies beyond the provisions of that act." The House concurred in the report. In committee of the whole, the Tariff bill was again taken up; Mr. Sprague concluded the speech against it, which he began on the preceding day. He was followed by Mr. Buchanan in favor of the bill, but before he had concluded his speech the committee rose. The House then took up the bill in favor of the widow of General Brown, which, after considerable debate was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 88 to 77.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.—In the Senate, many bills were passed. The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, &c. was considered. Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole after the enacting clause, and inserting provisions following: "That the price of the public lands be reduced to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on certain conditions, to actual settlers and cultivators. The bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was discussed at great length and rejected.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97 to 73. The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Buchanan concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Wright, then introduced an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague, which after striking out certain items, introduced the duties on wool and woolsens, nearly according with the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallory. On

motion of Mr. Reed the Committee then rose and report progress. The amendment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

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March 22, 1823.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Administration, who circulate their papers in this District, are requested to copy the above notice.

AMINISTRATION MEETING.

A Meeting of the Citizens of the Kennebec Congressional District, openly and decidedly friendly to the National Administration and supporters of the election of John Quincy Adams, to the Presidency of the U. S. will be held at the Court House in Augusta, on Wednesday the Seventh day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of designating a candidate to be supported as an Elector from this District, and of adopting such measures as may be deemed proper to promote the reelection of John Q. Adams. In the present crisis of affairs, it is hoped and expected that a full meeting of the citizens will be had, and that this District will be united in the support of the distinguished statesman who is the present chief Magistrate of the Union.

March 11.

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For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which, although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the Enamel by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the Enamel, which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and reprous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discolored than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to caries and a rapid and certain decay. The dark colored and offensive incrustations known by the popular term of *Tartar*, which in consequence of neglecting the cleanliness of the mouth, frequently surround the base of the teeth, and by gradual accumulation injure and irritate the gums, and often increase to such a degree as to loosen the teeth from their sockets, and even displace them, are merely the effects of the saliva and other juices of the mouth, remaining between the margin of the gums and teeth, and depositing upon them by a sort of crystallization, particles of earthy salt, and are not the residuum of aliments, as is generally supposed. This *Tartar*, as it is called, should be carefully removed by a Dentist, and its future accumulation, to which there is a constant tendency, prevented by the use of the *British Antiseptic Dentifrice* every morning with a brush moderately hard, and cold water. By this means the accumulation of *Tartar* will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered beautifully and permanently white, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that hardness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connexion with foul teeth, and scorbatic, unhealthy gums.—Price 50 cents a Box.

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1 Yoke two years old STEERS;

2 Two years old HEIFERS;

1 Likely HORSE, six years old;

1 Single horse WAGON.

Terms of sale—eight months credit with approved notes.

Norway, April 14, 1823. 2wts 19d

G. C. LYFORD,

HAS received his Spring supply of sensible and fashionable

GOODS,

many articles of which will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold in Portland.

He has on hand 8000 yds Light and Dark Calicoes from 1s to 2 3 per yd; 2000 yds black, col'd and fig'd Silks; elegant Battiste Dresses; rich Mareno, raw Silk, Brocade, Cashmere and Valencia Shawls; Cashmere, raw silk and Valencia Shawls; superb assortment fancy silk, Gauze and Barage Handkerchiefs; large assortment striped, check'd and fig'd Cambrics and Mullins for Gowns; Gowns and Hosiery all kinds; plain & fig'd Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Bonnet Ribbons; artificial Flowers; Parasols, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 case fresh Leghorn Bonnets first quality;

1 do do Bonnets, do do

Fine assortment BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Satinets; thin Pantaloon Stuffs; Vestings; Lots of domestic Cottons, &c.

Portland, April 10, 1823. 6w 19d

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & C. CHEAP.

THE subscribers keep constantly for sale a large assortment of Books & Stationary, wholesale and retail, as cheap as at any other store in the U. States.

Having a Patent machine for ruling paper, we are enabled to manufacture account books of every description, very cheap.

County and Town Officers, Attorneys and Sheriffs, can be furnished with Record Books & Dockets, ruled, and printed heads—or any other books they may want, by sending their orders.

Bookbinding of every description executed in the best manner at short notice.

Cash and the highest price given for rags, or bark tanned Sheep Skins.

PEARSON & LITTLE,

No. 2, Preble's Row, Exchange-Street, Portland.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, by James Robinson, Jr. one of the Masters of the Bowdoin School, Boston. Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Adams School, Boston, June 11, 1825.

Gentlemen,

We have carefully examined the American Arithmetic, and have no hesitation in saying, we think it a better system for the common schools of our country, than any other with which we are acquainted.

JONATHAN SNELLING,

B. D. EMERSON,

ANDREW C. DAVISON,

LUTHER PARKER.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands.

Bowdoin School, Boston, March 29, 1825.

Gentlemen,

We have examined Robinson's American Arithmetic, recently published by you, and have no hesitation in giving as our opinion, that it is a work which needs only to be known, to be extensively patronized; that the arrangement is good; the rules full and explicit; and adapted to the capacities of children. The mental arithmetic with which it is interspersed, and the questions for examination, will we think, enhance its value and usefulness.

Your obt. Servant,

ABRAHAM ANDREWS,

J. H. BELCHER,

BARNABAS WHITNEY,

SAMUEL T. ADAMS.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands.

Bradford Academy, April 29, 1825.

Dear Sir,

With much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your "American Arithmetic." I have attentively examined the work, and found it a valuable production. The matter is well arranged, and the rules are clear and definite. I am very glad that you have not, like many others, neglected the important rule of Annulities. I consider the work as highly deserving of public patronage. That it may meet with the encouragement which I think it justly merits, is the sincere wish of

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

Mr. James Robinson.

Charlestown, June 1, 1825.

Gentlemen,

The American Arithmetic, by James Robinson, Jr. was introduced into the schools under our instruction, by direction of the Trustees, soon after its publication. Having used it for several months, we have no hesitation in giving it our decided approbation, and in recommending it as equal to any work of the kind that has fallen under our observation.

S. BIGELOW, } *Instructors of the*

S. BARRETT, } *Public Schools*

P. CONANT. } *in Charlestown.*

Messrs. Lincoln and Edmands.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Callender, one of the *Instructors in the Mayhew School, Boston.*

Boston, Dec. 4, 1825.

Dear Sir,

Some time ago, you placed in my hands, a copy of the "American Arithmetic." I do not hesitate to say, that in my estimation it ranks among the best works of the kind; and in many respects, is superior to any Arithmetic I have seen.

I have felt much satisfaction in using the work, and in recommending it to others; and if it receives the patronage to which it is entitled, it will soon find its way into all the public and private schools in New-England.

With respect,

BENJ. CALLENDER.

Mr. James Robinson.

Hancock School, Boston, Dec. 1825.

Sir,

After a careful examination and comparison of your "American Arithmetic" with several popular English and American works of the same kind, I am prepared to say, that I think it superior to any of them, as a textbook for the schools and academies of our country. It is an admirable Sequel to your Elements of Arithmetic, now in successful use in the public schools in this city.

Your obt. Servant,

F. MACKINTOSH.

Mr. James Robinson.

From Mr. F. Emerson, Master of the Adams School, Boston.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands.

Having examined "The American Arithmetic," by Mr. Robinson, I am satisfied that it is a valuable school-book; and hope it will receive a due share of public patronage.

Your obt. Servant, F. EMERSON.

Dec. 20, 1825.

BARGAINS--BARGAINS--

SAMUEL CUTLER,

Next door above Bank of Portland, Middle-street, Portland.

HAS just received a large assortment of

Spring Goods,

VERY CHEAP--AMONG WHICH ARE

400 yds Calicoes fast colors at 11

2000 yds do elegant from 20 c to 2s

8-15 yds Cotton, yard wide, excellent, 12 1-2 cts

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Portland, April 15, 1823. 198

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

RACHEL THOMAS, of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, widow, Guardian to RACHEL THOMAS and SARAH THOMAS, minor children, under the age of fourteen years, and heirs of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of North Yarmouth, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, represents that she has expended for the support of the aforesaid children, and for paying taxes on their land, and taking care of their said Estate, as allowed by the Judge of Probate, for the said County of Oxford, the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety seven cents; and that there is not personal Estate in her hands, belonging to said heirs, sufficient to discharge said demand. She therefore prays to be licensed to sell the following described real Estate, which belongs to the said minors, as heirs to said William Thomas, viz: the southerly part of lot Numbered Six, in the Sixth range, in that part of the town of Hartford, called Thompson's Grant, containing about sixty acres, more or less, within the said County of Oxford, as may appear by the levy of an Execution, William Thomas, versus Bezer Soule, and also all of the right, title and interest the said heirs have in and to about two hundred acres of land lying in the town of Peru, in said County of Oxford, it being lot numbered nine in the eighth Range, and lot numbered eight in the ninth Range, in that part of said town called Thompson town, which last lots are holden by a mortgage, and subject to redemption; and whereas by a partial sale of said Estate, the remainder would be greatly injured; she therefore prays that after legal proceedings had agreeable to law in such cases, she may be licensed and empowered to sell the whole of the right, title and interest of the said heirs in said Estate, according to the provisions of law in such cases made and provided; and that the proceeds of such sale, may be applied to the payment of said demand and the Costs of Court and Costs of sale, and the remainder to be put at interest for the benefit of said heirs—as in duty bound will ever pray.

RACHEL THOMAS.

Copy Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, Jan. Term, A. D. 1823.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioner give notice of the same, by publishing a copy of said Petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Norway, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

3w 197

THE inhabitants of the town of Norway and others liable to be taxed therein, are hereby notified to make and bring in to the undersigned, Assessors of said town of Norway, true and perfect lists of their polls, and of all their estates both real and personal, liable to be taxed, which they may be possessed of, on the first day of May next, and that we shall be in session at the dwelling-house of David Noyes, inholder, in said town, on Monday, the fifth day of May next, from six o'clock in the morning, until seven in the evening; for the purpose of receiving and acting upon said lists: when every person exhibiting such lists, either at the above place, or elsewhere will be required to make oath to the same.

URIAH HOLT, } *Assessors*

DAVID NOYES, } *of Norway*

EZRA F. BEAL, }

Norway, April 14, 1823.

ASA BARTON will receive subscriptions for the Religious Magazine, and Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, two valuable monthly publications, published by E. Littel, Philadelphia. Contents in our next.

April 17.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

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RACHEL THOMAS.

Copy Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ENVY.

ENVY, thou bane of social life!
And source of every deadly strife;
No virtue thou canst ever know—
To all that's good thou art a foe.

And yet, by some, it is caressed,
And nourished deep within their breast,
Till they no more it can conceal,
But let it rage like pointed steel.

When we read the historic page,
The acts of men in every age,
We find that Envy played her part,
In each ambitious tyrant's heart.

And in the sacred word we read,
'Twas Envy hurried on the deed
Of wicked Cain; it gave the blow
Which made the blood of Abel flow.

And now within the present age,
We often see thy deadly rage;
Foul fiend of peace, never at rest,
A rankling thorn within the breast.

Thy power may I never feel,
And vainly strive it to conceal;
Of no ungen'rous peacefulness,
E'er to disturb my peaceful breast.

FORRESTINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The sun is set, his daily course is run,
The moon majestic, o'er us rises high;
The shining stars come twinkling one by one,
And with their lustre cheer the evening sky.

How sweet a time for contemplation, this,
When every object round is silent, still;
Here in the mind we form whole years of bliss,
Nor scarcely dream of one intrusive ill.

Our wild imaginations lead us on
To pleasing prospects, much to be admired;
To a long life of happiness to come,
And thus our fancy, by the prospect's fire'd.

Thus airy castles on the mind are rear'd,
Too firmly rear'd (by fancy) e'er to fall;
Too pleasing, too, ever to be destroy'd,
And too endearing, likewise, e'er to pall.

But when we wake from contemplation's charm,
And the mind's eye is opened wide and clear,
We learn, full well, that this is all a dream,
And search for bliss in some far nobler sphere.

When Fancy fails to bring substantial bliss,
And all illusory her schemes we find;
Then to the Author of the universe,
We look for solid comfort for the mind.

And when we contemplate the vast domain,
Of all the blessings which we here enjoy;
The pleasing thought then vibrates through
Each vein,
Of joys, supreme, which time cannot
destroy.

Norway, 1828.

VARIETY.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging
him to lend her some money. She added,
by way of postscript, "I am so
ashamed of the request I have made in
this letter, that I sent after the postman
to get it back; but the servant could not
overtake him."

THE BAGPIPE.

Simeon Snipe, a young ploughman of
the parish of Elderbury, by some means
or other had possessed himself of a
Scotch bagpipe. Being vastly prone
to music, and somewhat smitten with
the tender passion by reason of sundry
charms belonging to Miss Laura Hitty
Long who resided within three or four
miles, master Simeon was continually
puffing at his uncouth instrument, or
manufacturing ditties full of hearts and
flames and darts and dreams. Love
makes people both musical and poetical,
and after a series of rehearsals the ro-
mantic Simeon resolved on serenading
his mistress with a few specimens of his
home made minstrelsy. There was al-
so a piece of jealousy in his composi-
tion, excited by the fact that Miss Long
had more than once been seen in com-
pany with the Doctor's son recently out
of college. But this grand manœuvre
was to settle the question—if the
pipe and the poetry failed to reach the
affection of his charmer—why, the pur-
suit was forthwith to be abandoned.

On the night appointed for this im-
portant experiment, Simeon's mama
comb'd out his brazen tresses, put a
patch under his left eye that was rather
given to wandering from the common
line of vision, fortified his chin with a
new pulicat, smoothed the folds of his
gingham coat, brushed his felt hat,
and packed him off with the bagpipe in
his hand and the rhymes in his noddle.
It was utterly dark before the forlorn
bard reached a spot where he could
perceive the rays of Miss Laura's tal-
low candle, streaming forth from the
casement.—Now the damsel was pecu-
liarly attractive on many accounts—she
was nearly four feet in height—her hair
and eyes were perfectly matched, being
of a beautiful grey—and withal she was
a whole year younger than Simeon's
mother. Never yet had she deigned to
open her lips in the lover's presence—
if she had, there would have appeared
in the prospect an elegant pair of coral
gums, pegged here and there with a
tooth, standing like chimneys after a con-
flagration. But the powers of imagina-
tion are wonderful,—especially in
minds attuned to love and harmony. No
sketch of romance or Oriental fable,
could present more vivid pictures of
perfection, than were realized by the
glowing fancy of master Snipe, in rela-
tion to the fascinating fair one. Draw-
ing near the magnet of his soul, he post-

ed himself upon the roof of a deserted
piggery, adjusted his pipe, rubbed a
tear from his cheek bone, coughed elan-
destinely three times, and gave vent to
his inexpressible sensation thus:

O thou cruel maiden fair,
Can't you hear my dismal song?
'Tis a dreadful heavy air,
All for love of Hitty Long!
(Bagpipe symphony.)

Now another tear I wipe;
You can't see it Hitty Long!
But the love of Simeon Snipe,
As a garlic-soup is—

Phwong! croaked a hoarse voice in the
bard's immediate vicinity—whereat the
melody ceased. In a moment Miss Lau-
ra's door flew open, and the lady ap-
peared, armed like an Egyptian necro-
mancer, with a wand, in the shape of a
broomstick. "Out, you saucy toad!"
screamed the delicate Miss Laura.

"It wasn't a toad," dolefully respon-
ded the minstrel. "Then I'll soon
mend your manners," quoth the charm-
ing sylph, bolting towards the horror-
stricken lover with all the amiable fury
of a tigress, wielding the weapon as a
farmer swings the flail, and belaboring
poor Simeon's retreating limbs without
any sort of consideration. Never was
the flame of pure affection more com-
pletely quenched! Master Snipe, from
that "blessed moment," as he termed it,
renounced matrimony, music and me-
tre. His broken bagpipe hangs upon a
birch tree in his mother's garden—a
dried toad, stands upon the chimney-
piece, its mouth stuffed with a copy of
the fatal verses—Simeon remains an in-
exorable bachelor, even unto this day—
and throughout the swamps in Miss Lau-
ra's neighborhood, the frogs perform
their nightly chants and the loads their
daily gambols, without hindrance or mo-
lestation.—Bulletin.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS.

READERS FOR YOUNG CLASSES.

**THE Child's Assistant in the Art of Read-
ing**, consisting of easy lessons adapted
to young children, and designed as a medium
between the Spelling Book and larger Read-
ing Books. By Samuel Temple, A. M. Au-
thor of "Practical Arithmetic." Price
12 1-2 cents.

* This little work is printed on large type
and good paper. The maxims of morality
and religion, the interesting narratives, and
the rules of behaviour at school, at public
worship, and towards various classes, which
are here presented, render it very acceptable
in all primary and common schools.

THE Beauties of the Children's Friend, be-
ing a Selection of interesting Pieces from that
celebrated author, M. Berquin. Interspersed
with Pieces of Poetry from various authors.
The whole calculated to inspire a love of
truth and virtue. For the use of Schools
By the Author of the Child's First Book.
Price 12 1-2 cents.

Those who have read M. Berquin's deligh-
tful stories, acknowledge that they are pec-
uliarly calculated, to interest and instruct
the youthful mind, and unless the feelings
of the scholar be interested, the toil of the
instructor will be in vain.

Obedience to Parents and Brotherly Love are
strongly enforced by examples easy of imi-
tation, and from every lesson a moral is drawn,
that inspires the young mind with a love of
truth and virtue.

The Author says in his Preface, "that he
has endeavored to introduce a variety in the
several pieces, and that there is not one of
them, the effect of which has not been tried
on children more or less advanced in age and
understanding, and every thing has been re-
tained that did not seem to interest the
feelings."

It may be observed of this book, that chil-
dren delight to read it at home, an observa-
tion that applies to very few school-books;
and that the feelings of parents yield to the
captivating and natural style of its delicate
and moral stories.

In order to render the work more useful as
a class-book for schools, suitable and inter-
esting pieces of poetry are interspersed
throughout the work, selected from various
authors.

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOP-

ER'S ENGLISH FEMALE

PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,

Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the
Genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoop-
ers' Female Pills, which are well approved of.
Also—a new and fresh stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

that are of the first quality, which will be sold
on the most favorable terms.

Jan. 21, 1828. 3ml16

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, An Address delivered before the
Temperate Society of Oxford County, on
Christmas day, December 25, 1827, by Hon.
STREMEZ EMERY.

It may also be had of S. F. Brown, Esq.,
Buckfield—Stephen Emery, Esq., Paris—Doc-
tor Leander Gage, Waterville, and at Frye-
burg—Levi Stowell, Esq. Dixfield—Mr. Noah
Besworth, Jr. Canton—James Starr, Jr. Esq.
Jay—Reuel Washburn, Esq. Livermore—Mr.
William Harris, Turner.

It is hoped that this address may have
a very extensive and general circulation, as
it is calculated to set forth the real conse-
quences of intemperate habits. We can as-
sure our readers that it is well worth an at-
tentive and careful perusal. Feb. 25.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore,

the

MAINE TOWN OFFICER,

second edition, containing the duties of all
Town Officers according to the Laws of this
State.

No man who holds, or expects to hold
a town office, should be without this guide
to their duties. 4c.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for
all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the
most useful remedy discovered in Con-
sumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood,
Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary effec-
tions of every kind. Though it may be doubt-
ed whether any medicine can prove effectual
in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear
by the certificates that this Balsam has been
found to, in cases which presented all the
symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are
undoubtedly such, which no medicine can
cure, it will always be found useful in pro-
longing life, and rendering the patient easy
and comfortable. In all those diseases which
lead to consumptions it may be justly called
a Specific. In common colds frequently a sin-
gle dose taken in the evening is sufficient to
effect a cure, and those who have used it usu-
ally keep it constantly by them, in case of
any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.
I was about two years since troubled with
the following distressing symptoms:—Pain-
fulness of the stomach, pain through the back
and shoulders and left side; tightness across
the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in
the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night
sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling
of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits;
raising of mucus, with severe fits of cough-
ing, more particularly morning and evening;
great prostration of strength, with a disposi-
tion to be bolstered with pillows when in bed;
after trying various remedies without relief,
I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary
Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden
and effectual relief it gave me, and that these
distressing symptoms gradually disappeared.
Since that time I have never thought of do-
ing without it, but keep it constantly by me,
in case of any tendency to the above com-
plaints. MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.
Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that
his wife, having taken a very violent cold,
which produced a severe pain in the side,
stricture across the breast, loss of appetite,
severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse
night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect
health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of
this truly valuable medicine, might be ad-
duced, if it were necessary. Several others
from Gentlemen of the first respectability are
attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be
obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Book-
store, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part
of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.
Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Re-
solve of the State of Maine, making ap-
propriations for Public Buildings for the use
of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and
parts of Townships of Land will be sold by
Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject
to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Town-
ship for the future appropriation of the Legis-
lature to the use of such town to wit:

Township No. 2, in the 2d range of Town-
ships north of the Bingham Kennebec Pur-
chase and west of Moosehead Lake,
22,968 acres.
Township A in 13th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 2, in 13th range, do.,
23,040 acres.
Township A in 14th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 19,164 acres.

According to the survey and plan made by
Jos. Norris.
The west half of Township No. 3, 3d range
west of the Monument, 11,169 acres.
The north half of Township No. 1, 6th
range, 11,492 acres.
Township No. 3, in 7th range, do.,
23,255 acres.

According to Norris & McMillan's plan,
Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 6, in 7th range, do.,
23,040 acres.

According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan,
Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township B in same range, do.,
26,738 acres.

According to Joseph Norris' plan.
These Townships are represented as pos-
sessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy
the attention of all who may wish to secure
to themselves valuable lots of pine timber
and land capable of sustaining a dense popu-
lation after the timber shall have been taken
off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash
at the time of sale, the residue to be secured
by the Note of the purchaser with two or
more satisfactory sureties, payable in four
equal annual payments with interest annu-
ally.

The four Townships first herein named
will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the
Court-House in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the
10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
and the remaining Townships and parts of
Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on
MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, com-
mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES IRISH, Land Agent.

Portland, February 12, 1828. 2mls

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINIMENT,

OR,

WATER DOG,

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues
to any of the kind ever offered to the
public. It is used with the most happy ef-
fects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and
swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spas-
modic coughs, and for hooping cough; for
pains and soreness in the stomach and sides;
for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain remedy for sore lips, tooth-
ache and CHILBLAINS.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Propri-
etor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallow-
ell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth,
Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway.

A liberal discount made to wholesale de-
alers.

In consequence of the unprecedented
demand for this Opodeldoc, the price has been
reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.
March 3, 1828. eowif 192

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the Oxford
Bookstore for Books or Stationery, are
requested to make immediate pay-
ment. ASA BARTON, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court
of Sessions for the County of Oxford at
their October term A. D. 1827, ordered, and
assessed a tax of four Cents per acre on the
following described lands for the purpose of
making a County road, laid-out and estab-
lished through Townships Letter C. and
Andover North surplus, by said Court at their
June term A. D. 1827, on the petition of
George F. Richardson, viz:

Proprietors.	Township.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.	Amount of Tax.
Bartholomew Housfield, Unknown,	Letter C.	18000	a,4	\$720
George & Daniel Dana,	Andover	9400	a,4	376
John Richards, Jun.	Surplus,	10000	a,4	400
	Andover	6000	a,4	240
	Surplus,			

Amounting in the whole, to the sum of se-
venteen hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The proprietors and owners of said Lands,
in Townships Letter C. and in Andover North
Surplus, are hereby requested to pay said
several Taxes to Henry Rust, Treasurer of
said County of Oxford, or his successor in
said office, within six months from the date
hereof, and unless said taxes are paid with-
in that time, so much of said lands as will
pay said taxes and incidental charges, will be
sold at public Vendue, at the dwelling-house
of Joshua Smith, Esq. in Norway, on Wednes-
day, the twenty second day of October next
at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer for the
County of Oxford.

Norway, March 31, 1828. 3w 196

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi-
dent owners and proprietors of the fol-
lowing Lots of Land in the Town of Mexico
in the County of Oxford, that the same are
assessed for the year 1827, for Town, State,
and County Taxes in the respective sums
following, viz:

Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown,	4	1	50	50	\$ 55
N. Knapp,	8	1	60	60	0 66
Unknown,	9	1	100	60	0 66
P. Trask,	5	3	25	50	0 55
Unknown,	6	3	50	60	0 55
G. York,	8	3	100	275	3 03
Unknown,	5	4	100	108	1 10
"	6	4	100	100	1 10
"	8	4	100	100	1 10
"	18	4	100	200	2 20
"	19	4	40	175	1 93
"	8	5	100	100	1 10
W. Jones,	10	5	100	50	0 55
Unknown,	16	5	100	100	1 10
"	19	5	100	200	2 02
"	13	6	100	100	1 10
"	16	6	100	50	0 55
"	9	7	100	50	0 55
"	10	7	100	50	0 55
"	9	8	100	20	0 22
"	11	8	100	20	0 22
"	14	8	100	25	0 28
"	15	8	100	50	0 55
"	16	8	100	50	0 55
"	18	8	100	25	0 28

Unless said Taxes and all necessary inter-
vening charges, are paid prior, so much of
said lands as will discharge the same will
be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling-
house of Nathaniel Graves, in said Town of
Mexico, on Saturday, the ninth day of Au-
gust next, at one of the clock in the after-
noon of said day.

LUTHER STOCKWELL, Collector of
Mexico for the year 1827.

Mexico, March 22, 1828.

The American Builder's Companion:

or System of Architect;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present
style of building, illustrated by 70 cop-
per plate engravings, sixth quarto edition,
enlarged by the addition of Grecian Archi-
tecture by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter—
Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill
square, No. 73, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edi-
tion. "I have first laid down and explained
in plain problems in geometry as are absolutely
necessary for the well understanding of the
subject. I have next treated on the origin of
building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I
have endeavored to explain them so clearly
and fully that they cannot be misunderstood."

I have given examples for sashes, sash
frames and shutters, and how to set them in
brick walls, have also treated fully on stairs.
Several plans and elevation of buildings
of different kinds, are to be found in the
work, with observations on their several and
particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.
Since the copy right of this work has been
transferred to the present proprietors, they
have with the advice of the editor and other
eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it
by additional matter and plates, on stairs,
Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture, from
the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and
an additional plan and elevation for a Meet-
ing House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and
is now well known and found to contain all the
information on this subject, necessary for com-
mon use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various
branches of literature, on liberal terms.
March 6, 1828. eply 192

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Norway,

April 1st, 1828.

Ephraim Brown—Josiah Blanchard—Es-
ther Bartlett, 2—Joseph Dolly—Simon Fur-
long, Greenwood—Jacob Frost—Jacob French
—Jeremiah Henly—Benjamin Herring—Wil-
liam Hobbs—Lemuel & William Lovejoy—
Benjamin B. Murray—Samuel D. Morgan,
Greenwood—Asa Noyes—Benjamin Peabody
—Thomas Roberts—Stephen Barnard, Green-
wood—Miriam Stevens—William Towns—
Yettou Webster.

Persons calling for the above Letters will
please mention that they are advertised.
ASA BARTON, A. P. M. 197

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS.

ARITHMETICS.

PRIMARY LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC, by
Frederick Emerson, Principal in one of
the public Schools in Boston. Designed for
small children. Second Edition, improved
and enlarged. Price 60 cts. per dozen, \$3.50
a hundred.

This pleasing little work has been in-
troduced into the Primary Schools in Boston,
and is used by the youngest class in the gram-
mar schools. The first edition has been ta-
ken up in a few weeks from its publication.
It is very happily adapted to interest children
in acquiring the first principles of the science
of numbers.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC, by James
Robinson, Jr. comprising numerous exercises
in Mental and Written Arithmetic, of which
12,000 copies have already been published;
and its circulation is extending in different
States. 1 doll per doz.

TEMPLES ARITHMETIC, a new edition
improved. This popular work has now en-
riched through eight large editions, and is pre-
sented with exercises in mental Arithmetic,
and questions for examination. Its cheap-
ness will enable all classes in Schools to pos-
sess themselves of it. Price 3 dols. per doz.
An experienced instructor in Maine as-
sured the Publishers, that the perspicuity of
Temple's rules so materially diminished his
own labors in teaching Arithmetic, that he
would gratuitously furnish his pupils with
that work, in preference to their procuring
any other; and though a cheap work, yet it
treats the subject in a manner sufficiently ex-
tensive for the great majority of learners.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

It is of the utmost importance, to all who
are now concerned, or about to be inter-
ested in Manufacturing to look well to the
labor-saving improvements, which are made
and are making in this scientific and enlight-
ened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will
amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand,
and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,

For Merino and Native Wool,
on more liberal terms than can be had in New
England.—Also, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform
more and better work, occupy less room, and
are tended and kept in repair easier and re-
quire less water power, than any other now
in use. A credit will be given when it may
be requested, so liberal, that the machine
may earn the money it costs, before payment
is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING,
Post